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Naples, Sept. 7.

SInce the Retreat of the *French* from before *Melazzo*, we have an account of their arrival in the Port of *Augusta*. They give out still that they design to besiege *Catanea*, into which the Duke of *Bournonville* has put himself. The five Privateers of *Zealand* will put to Sea again to morrow, to go and Cruise upon the *French*.

From the Camp before Stetin, *Sept* 24. After that we had received advice that the King of *Denmark* was landed upon the Isle of *Rugen*, that he had fortified himself there, and that Count *Coningsmark* was endeavouring to oppose his further progress; Admiral *Tromp* arrived here in the Camp the 22 instant, to desire his Electoral Highness in the name of the King of *Denmark*, to assist him with some Horse, upon which his Electoral Highness ordered two Regiments of Horse, and one of Dragoons, to march thither under the command of Major General *Giessen*. After which a Trumpet was sent to the Town, to give the Besieged the News of the King of *Denmarks* being landed, and to admonish them to provide for themselves, by surrendring the place, while there was yet room left for it; to which they returned for answer, that they were not to be taken with Letters and Advices; that if the Besiegers intended to become Masters of the place, they must make their Attacks vigorously, and they on their side should not be wanting to defend themselves as well as they could. In the mean time all things are ready for a general Assault, which, we are told, is only deferred, because of the indisposition of some of our principal Officers, and among the rest of Velt Marshal *Dorfling*.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. The Account we have from the *Baltick* is, that the Count *Coningsmark* has drawn about 3000 men together on the Isle of *Rugen*, to oppose our King, and has fortified himself on that side of the said Isle which is towards *Stralsond*. The King is expected here this afternoon from *Rugen* to hasten the Succors that are to be sent from hence. The *Swedes* in *Schonen* had a design to have yesterday fallen upon our Infantry, which lies encamped under the walls of *Landscroon*, but it succeeded not.

Brisac, Sept. 25. The 18 instant the Sieur *de Monclar* passed the *Rhine* over our Bridge with the Troops under his command, and the night following the Marquis *de la Vallette* likewise passed with his Brigade, and on the 20 joined the Sieur *de Monclar*. In the mean time the Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach*, understanding that the Mareschal *de Crequi* was laying a Bridge over the *Rhine* at *Rheinaw*, resolved to oppose the same. The Sieur *de Monclar* was not wanting to observe his motions, and marching along the *Rhine*, detached two Squadrons of Horse under the command of the Sieur *Gaumont*, and another Captain, to take an account of the Enemy, who fell into an Ambush, and being attacked by seven of the Enemies Squadrons, were forced to retire, among others one of the Captains being killed. The 21 the Bridge was finished at *Rheinaw*, and the night following the Mareschal *de Crequi* passed it with his right Wing, and the rest of the Army followed the next day. The Duke of *Saxe*, imagining the Mareschals intention was to go and attack *Offenbourg*, sent a detachment thither, and leaving another at *Fribourg*, marched himself with the rest of his Troops towards *Strasburg*; at the same time the Mareschal *de Crequi* advanced to observe the Dukes motions, and having sent several detachments to join the Sieur *de Monclar*, who had still followed the Enemy, and was advanced to the River *Kinch*; and the Mareschal afterward arriving there in person, he commanded several Troops to pass the said River, and to attack the Enemies Rear, who marched with great diligence to shelter themselves under the Fort of *Kiel* near *Strasburg*; the Enemy received our Troops at first pretty warmly, and the Marquis *de Veroles* who commanded our Cavalry, returning the second time to charge them was killed, but our Troops pressing upon the Enemy, they were forced to retire in great disorder, leaving 3 or 400 of their men killed upon the place, the Duke of *Saxe* being himself wounded; and the slaughter would have been much greater, but that by the favor of the night they got under the Cannon of the Fort of *Kiel*, and were permitted by the Magistrates of *Strasburg* to pass their Bridge, and to post themselves in the Isle between the Bridge and the City, from whence at the instance of the said Magistrates, the Mareschal *de Crequi* granted them a Pass to march to *Rachstat*, as they accordingly did. Our Troops have burnt *Wilstet*, and a great quantity of Forage which was laid up there. The Letters we have this morning from the Mareschal *de Crequi's* Camp, say, that having advice that the Duke of *Lorrain* advanced towards *Strasburg*, and that he was encamped yesterday at *Haguenaw* had caused his Cannon and six Battalions of Foot to repass the *Rhine*, the rest of his Army remaining in *Brisgow*.

Strasburg, Sept. 24. The 18 instant the Mareschal *de Crequi* came and encamped within a League of this City, and there continued till the 21, on which day about two in the morning he decamped, and advanced towards *Rheinaw*, where the night following he passed the *Rhine*; in the mean time the Duke of *Saxe-Eysenach* retired with his Troops towards *Offenbourg*, having put 2000 men into *Friburg*, to defend that place. The Sieur *de Monclar*, after having burnt and plundered several Villages in *Brisgow*, followed him, and understanding that the Duke of *Saxe* was come to *Wilstet* (where he arrived yesterday) endeavoured to have got between him and this place, but came too late to accomplish his design, the Duke of *Saxe* having been very opportunely advertised by a Boor, of the Enemies march; whereupon he immediately sent Major General *Dunewalt*, to command the Troops which he had left at *Friburg*, and detaching 2000 men to *Offenbourg*, retired with his remaining Troops, which were not 4000 men, to the Fort of *Kiel*, where about 10 at night the *French* being about 10000, the rest of their Troops not being come up, attacked them; the *Germans* behaved themselves well, and especially the Regiment of *Wirtemberg*, but were at length forced to put themselves quite under the Cannon of the said Fort, and to pass the *Rhine*; of the *Germans* we do